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EXAMINER

LY, ANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2162

DATE MAILED: 06/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/902,343

Applicant(s)

HARRIS, LARRY R.

Examiner

Anh Ly

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 4,6,8,14,16-38,40,41,43-45,49,55-57,65-68,71 and 78-93 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 4,6,8,14,16-38,40,41,43-45,49,55-57,65-68,71 and 78-93 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Application is response to Applicant's amendment filed on 04/15/2005.
2. Claims 4, 6, 8, 14, 16-38, 40-41, 43-45, 49, 55-57, 65-68, 71 and 78-93 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. Claims 14, 55 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Since at the lines 9 and 10 of claim 14 and lines 10-11 of claims 55 and 65, "the elicited information" and "the information" should be pointed out and clarify the distinct by claim language.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 14, 4, 17-18, 25, 31, 34-37, 49, 55, 56, 65, 66-68 and 78-82, 85-89 and 92-93 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US

2004/0059728 A1 of Miller et al. (hereinafter Miller) in view of US Patent No. 5,634,053 issued to Noble et al. (hereinafter Noble).

With respect to claim 14, Miller receiving a natural-language query that elicits information from data sources (user enters search query via user interface to search the multiple disparate databases: sections 0040 and fig. 5, item 500)

based on the query, generating first and second customized queries (translating the search query to corresponding disparate databases data format by using translators: see fig. 1, items 16 a-f, abstract and sections 0011 and 0026);

applying the first and second customized queries to the respective first and second data source (applying the search requests to the multiple disparate databases to get search results: sections 0011-0012 and abstract);

receiving from the first and second data sources customized query results that indicate whether those data sources contain the elicited information (the search results from multiple disparate databases are returned and display to the user: abstract, sections 0010 and 0012-0013), and

providing a common results package indicative of the information that the customized query results contain (the search results are displayed to user in a summary format using hyperlinks; section 0028-0029 and figs. 3 & 4).

Miller teaches using user-interface to receive user' search query to search or retrieve from search results from multiple disparate databases over Internet network (see fig. 1). The search query is translated to the corresponding data formats of the multiple disparate databases by using translators, and applying the translated search

query to retrieve the search results and the search results are displayed to the user in a summary format using hyperlinks as shown in figs. 3 & 4). Miller does not clearly teach the respective first and second data formats.

However, Noble teaches translating a global query into the respective local data formats for local heterogeneous databases (abstract, col. 3, lines 30-38 and col. 4, lines 45-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller with the teachings of Noble, wherein the translation of search query received from a user via user interface to retrieve the search results from multiple disparate databases over the Internet network in the system provided therein (Miller's figs 1 & 5, item 500), would incorporate the use of translating of user search query from one data format other format for multiple heterogeneous databases, in the same conventional manner as described by Noble (col. 3, lines 30-38). The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 4, Miller teaches wherein receiving the query includes receiving a HTTP message (section 0035).

With respect to claim 17, Miller teaches wherein receiving the query includes receiving at least one of at least one natural language query and at least one keyword (search term or search query: abstract and section 0011-0013).

With respect to claim 18, Miller teaches receiving the query via a network (fig. 1).

With respect to claim 25, Miller teaches a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller teaches using user-interface to receive user' search query to search or retrieve from search results from multiple disparate databases over Internet network (see fig. 1). The search query is translated to the corresponding data formats of the multiple disparate databases by using translators, and applying the translated search query to retrieve the search results and the search results are displayed to the user in a summary format using hyperlinks as shown in figs. 3 & 4). Miller does not clearly teach determining the first and second format of the respective first and second data sources.

However, Noble teaches translating a global query into the respective local data formats for local heterogeneous databases (abstract, col. 3, lines 30-38 and col. 4, lines 45-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller with the teachings of Noble, wherein the translation of search query received from a user via user interface to retrieve the search results from multiple disparate databases over the Internet network in the system provided therein (Miller's figs 1 & 5, item 500), would incorporate the use of translating of user search query from one data format other format for multiple heterogeneous databases, in the same conventional manner as described by Noble (col. 3, lines 30-38). The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 31, Miller teaches a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller teaches using user-interface to receive user' search query to search or retrieve from search results from multiple disparate databases over Internet network

(see fig. 1). The search query is translated to the corresponding data formats of the multiple disparate databases by using translators, and applying the translated search query to retrieve the search results and the search results are displayed to the user in a summary format using hyperlinks as shown in figs. 3 & 4). Miller does not clearly teach determining the first and second format of the respective first and second data sources.

However, Noble teaches translating a global query into the respective local data formats for local heterogeneous databases (abstract, col. 3, lines 30-38 and col. 4, lines 45-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller with the teachings of Noble, wherein the translation of search query received from a user via user interface to retrieve the search results from multiple disparate databases over the Internet network in the system provided therein (Miller's figs 1 & 5, item 500), would incorporate the use of translating of user search query from one data format other format for multiple heterogeneous databases, in the same conventional manner as described by Noble (col. 3, lines 30-38). The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 34, Miller teaches including generating a log file that includes at least one of the query, the first customize query, the second customized query, first search results based on the first customized query, second search results based on the second customized query, and a time of query (search results from multiple disparate databases over the Internet network: sections 0010, 0012-0013).

.With respect to claim 35, Miller teaches at least one of at least one identity and at least one privilege with the query (see fig. 1 with firewall for security of the search query).

With respect to claim 36, Miller teaches a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller teaches using user-interface to receive user' search query to search or retrieve from search results from multiple disparate databases over Internet network (see fig. 1). The search query is translated to the corresponding data formats of the multiple disparate databases by using translators, and applying the translated search query to retrieve the search results and the search results are displayed to the user in a summary format using hyperlinks as shown in figs. 3 & 4). Miller does not clearly teach performing at least one filtering of the search results.

However, Noble teaches filtering the search results (col. 6, lines 56-67 and abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller with the teachings of Noble, wherein the translation of search query received from a user via user interface to retrieve the search results from multiple disparate databases over the Internet network in the system provided therein (Miller's figs 1 & 5, item 500), would incorporate the use of translating of user search query from one data format other format for multiple heterogeneous databases, in the same conventional manner as described by Noble (col. 3, lines 30-38). The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 37, Miller teaches generating a SGML document (sections 0028 and 0038).

With respect to claim 49, Miller teaches wherein receiving the query includes receiving at least one of at least one natural language query and at least one keyword (search term or search query: abstract and section 0011-0013).

Claim 55 is essentially the same as claim 14 except that it is directed to a device rather than a method (micro-processor: col. 12, lines 65-67 and col. 15, lines 10-22), and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 14 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 56, Miller teaches wherein the first and second data sources includes at least one of a text data source, a SGML data source, an HTML data source, and an XML data source and a SQL data source (sections 0028 and 0038).

Claim 65 is essentially the same as claim 14 except that it is directed to a computer product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 14 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 66, Miller teaches wherein receiving the query includes receiving at least one of at least one natural language query and at least one keyword (search term or search query: abstract and section 0011-0013).

With respect to claim 67, Miller teaches receiving the query via a network (fig. 1).

With respect to claim 68, Miller teaches wherein receiving the query includes receiving a HTTP message (section 0035).

With respect to claim 78, Miller teaches wherein generating first and second customized queries includes generating first and second customized queries based on

Art Unit: 2162

whether the respective first and second data sources store data relevant to the query (search results from multiple disparate databases over the Internet network: sections 0010, 0012-0013).

With respect to claim 79, Miller teaches generating a SGML document (sections 0028 and 0038).

With respect to claim 80, Miller teaches receiving first and second search results from the respective first and second data source and communicating the first and second search results to a client (sections 0010, 0012-0013).

With respect to claim 81, Miller teaches converting the first and second search results to a single data format and communicating the converted first and second search results to the client (sections 0012-0013 and 0028).

With respect to claim 82, Miller teaches generating first and second customized queries based on whether the respective first and second data sources store data relevant to the query (sections 0010 and 0012-0013).

Claim 85 is essentially the same as claim 80 except that it is directed to a device for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 80 hereinabove.

Claim 86 is essentially the same as claim 81 except that it is directed to a device for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 81 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 87, Miller teaches generating a SGML document (sections 0028 and 0038).

Claim 88 is essentially the same as claim 82 except that it is directed to a device for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 82 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 89, Miller teaches generating a SGML document (sections 0028 and 0038).

Claim 92 is essentially the same as claim 80 except that it is directed to a computer product for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 80 hereinabove.

Claim 93 is essentially the same as claim 81 except that it is directed to a computer product for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 81 hereinabove.

6. Claim 6, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US 2004/0059728 A1 of Miller et al. (hereinafter Miller) in view of US Patent No. 5,634,053 issued to Noble et al. (hereinafter Noble) and further in view of US Patent No. 6,446,064 issued to Livowsky.

With respect to claim 6, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach at least one synonym.

However, Livowsky discloses generating synonyms of the query (col. 4, lines 33-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Livowsky by incorporating the use of generating synonyms of query. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

7. Claims 8, 20, 28, 57 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US 2004/0059728 A1 of Miller et al. (hereinafter Miller) in view of US Patent No. 5,634,053 issued to Noble et al. (hereinafter Noble) and further in view of US Patent No. 5,752,016 issued to Whittaker et al. (hereinafter Whittaker).

With respect to claim 8, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach at least one relationship between two rows and at least one relationship between two columns and at least one relationship between two rows and at least one relationship between two columns.

However, Whittaker discloses relational database and row headings and column headings or row header and column header as row information and column information of at least one database element (col. 2, lines 45-58, col. 3, lines 8-30 and col. 13, lines 22-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Whittaker by incorporating the use of at least column headings or row header. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 20, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach at least one relationship between two rows and at least one relationship between two columns and at least one relationship between two rows and at least one relationship between two columns.

However, Whittaker discloses relational database and row headings and column headings or row header and column header as row information and column information of at least one database element (col. 2, lines 45-58, col. 3, lines 8-30 and col. 13, lines 22-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Whittaker by incorporating the use of at least column headings or row header. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 28, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach at least one relationship between two rows and at least one relationship between two columns and at least one relationship between two rows and at least one relationship between two columns.

However, Whittaker discloses relational database and row headings and column headings or row header and column header as row information and column information of at least one database element (col. 2, lines 45-58, col. 3, lines 8-30 and col. 13, lines 22-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Whittaker by incorporating the use of at least column headings or row header. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

Claim 57 is essentially the same as claim 8 except that it is directed to a device for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 8 hereinabove.

Claim 71 is essentially the same as claim 8 except that it is directed to a computer product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 8 hereinabove.

Art Unit: 2162

8. Claims 16, 19, 21-24, 26-27, 29-30, 32-33, 38, 40-41, 43-45, 83 and 90-91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pub. No.: US 2004/0059728 A1 of Miller et al. (hereinafter Miller) in view of US Patent No. 5,634,053 issued to Noble et al. (hereinafter Noble) and further in view of US Patent No. 6,601,026 issued to Appelt et al. (hereinafter Appelt).

With respect to claim 16, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach wherein the text data source stores at least one of: at least one text document, at least one text file, and at least one file including program instructions.

However, Appelt teaches textual data sources (abstract, col. 3, lines 37-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of textual data sources for searching. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 19, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach relational operator.

However, Appelt teaches operators for comparing, combining (col. 16, lines 5-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of operators in the search query for searching the databases. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 21, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach translating the query from first language to at least one distinct second language.

However, Appelt teaches translating natural language query into SQL language (col. 6, lines 12-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of translating the search query into another distinct query language. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 22, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach processing the query using a natural language processor.

However, Appelt teaches translating natural language query into SQL language (col. 6, lines 12-26 and col. 3, lines 35-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of translating the search query into another distinct query language. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 23, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach performing a spell check.

However, Appelt teaches syntactic or grammar check (col. 8, lines 42-55 and col. 9, lines 28-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of spelling check to the search

Art Unit: 2162

query into another distinct query language. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 24, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach performing a context evaluation of the query.

However, Appelt teaches evaluating the search query (col. 6, lines 12-27).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of spelling check to the search query into another distinct query language. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 26, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach identifying at least one abbreviation in the query.

However, Appelt teaches identifying acronyms in the search query (col. 8, lines 10-20 and lines 60-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble

with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of identifying the acronyms in the search query. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 27, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach identifying at least one abbreviation in the first data source and at least one abbreviation the second data source.

However, Appelt teaches identifying at least one acronyms in the search query (col. 8, lines 10-20 and lines 60-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of identifying the acronyms in the search query. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claims 29-30, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach identifying at least one word variation in at least one of the first and the second data sources, at least one phrase variation in at least one of the first and the second data source.

However, Appelt teaches identifying words and phrases (col. 8, lines 10-20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of identifying the word and phrase in the search query. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claims 32-33, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach generating at least one phonetic equivalent and identifying a FAQ.

However, Appelt teaches creating phonetic of speech and FAQ in the search query (col.13, lines 10-20 and 40-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of identifying the word and phrase in the search query. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 38, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach generating at least one of a graph, a pie, chart, a spreadsheet, and a histogram.

However, Appelt teaches multimedia data sources (fig. 11, item 550).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of generating multimedia data sources for the search results. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 40, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach generating at least one of an email, and a voice message.

However, Appelt teaches multimedia data sources (fig. 11, items 552 and 102).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of generating multimedia data sources for the search results. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 41, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach transferring the query to at least one of a search engine in communication with the respective first and second data sources and a dictionary being configured to generate the respective first and second customized queries.

However, Appelt teaches Internet search engines and dictionary for looking up words (col. 5, lines 5-15 and col. 13, lines 40-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of search engines and dictionary for the search query. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claim 43, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach applying at least one of a SQL query and a search engine search expression.

However, Appelt teaches Internet search engines and SQL query (col. 5, lines 5-15 and col. 6, lines 15-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of search engines and SQL query

Art Unit: 2162

for the search query. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

With respect to claims 44-45, Miller in view of Noble discloses a method as discussed in claim 14.

Miller and Noble disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Miller and Noble do not teach profile associated with query and privilege rule associated with data sources.

However, Appelt teaches profile and rules (col. 6, lines 38-61, col. 10, lines 65-67 and col. 11, lines 1-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Miller in view of Noble with the teachings of Appelt by incorporating the use of search engines and SQL query for the search query. The motivation being to provide efficient simultaneous access to multiple databases and improve search efficiency over Internet network environment.

Claim 83 is essentially the same as claim 41 except that it is directed to a device for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 41 hereinabove.

Claim 84 is essentially the same as claim 43 except that it is directed to a device for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 43 hereinabove.

Art Unit: 2162

Claim 90 is essentially the same as claim 41 except that it is directed to a computer product for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 41 hereinabove.

Claim 91 is essentially the same as claim 43 except that it is directed to a computer product for searching rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 43 hereinabove.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.


Contact Information

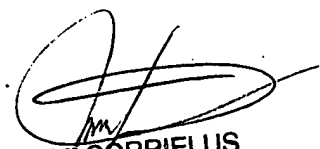
10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to (571) 273-4039. The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032.**

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: Central Fax Center (703) 872-9306

ANH LY 
JUN. 9th, 2005


JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER